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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
COLOMBIA

IPF:(1987-91) $ 12 100 000

(COL/91/012) - Public Sector Reform

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	24 July 1991
Expected duration:	Two years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	National Planning Department
Proposed UNDP contribution:	nil
Government cost sharing:	$ 9 756 000 Source of funds: IBRD & IDB
Total UNDP budget:	$ 9 756 000

Project background

Colombia's development strategy has redefined the role of the State in order to concentrate its activities in the management of development, rationalizing the size and functions of the public sector and increasing the participation of other development agents such as the private sector and the non-governmental organizations. The Government of Colombia is presently implementing a programme for the reform and modernization of the State and the public sector in order to achieve a more competitive, efficient and productive economy. UNDP has been assisting the Government in the implementation of this programme under the project (COL/88/018) State Reform. Special support was given to the Presidency of the Republic in the process of State structural reform, modernization and democratization. As a result, a Presidential Commission was created and its recommendations have provided important inputs for the design of the new constitution of the country and have been acted upon by the present Administration of President Gaviria. Furthermore, with MDP funding, the project (COL/89/501) Development for the Management Capacity of the Public Sector has been assisting the Government to improve the management capacity of the countries public administration.

With the introduction of the modernization strategy of the national government, it was considered important to design a project, whose fundamental objective is to reform the decentralized institutions of the public sector to improve their efficiency. Mechanisms and procedures between the central government and the decentralized institutions also need to be properly redefined to facilitate the implementation of the programme. It is also important to point out the lack of control mechanisms which have lead to improper use and

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allocation of resources.

The Government therefore has requested UNDP assistance in the implementation of this programme, particularly the institutions that have a budgetary relation with the Ministry of Finance and a substantive relation with the National Planning Department. The World Bank and the Interamerican Development Bank have thus granted loans to the Government in order to implement the required reforms and modernization of these institutions.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) support the modernization and decentralization of the State; (b) strengthen the capacity of the decentralized institutions of the public sector; (c) streamline and strengthen the links between central government and decentralized institutions; and (d) improve the efficiency of specific decentralized institutions for the provision of services in sectors such as ports, railroads, maritime and air transportation, agricultural marketing, health, telecommunications, and public works.

Project activities will include: (a) establishing law proposals for streamlining the relation between central government and decentralized institutions; (b) integrating information networks in the different sectors; (c) privatizing strategies for some of the institutions; (d) conducting specific studies for the formulation of performance plans for decentralized institutions; (e) formulating investment programmes; (f) identifying technical assistance needs; (g) definiting public utilities charges; and (h) training professional personnel at the central government and at decentralized institutions.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 100 work-months of international and national professional personnel in several specialized areas; subcontracts for the provision of specialized services in each of the institutions ; seminars, visits and in-service training of professional personnel in central government positions and decentralized institutions; equipment for information systems and computers; administrative support; mission, reporting and sundry costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	947 000
Subcontract	5 370 000
Training	1 219 000
Equipment	2 000 000
Miscellaneous	200 000
Total	9 756 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
PANAMA

IPF:(1987-91) $ 4 446 000

(PAN/91/008) - Institutional Strengthening of the Ministries of Education and Health

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	24 July 1991
Expected duration:	Six months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy in co-ordination with the Ministries of Health and Education
Government cost sharing:	$ 7 264 500
Total UNDP budget:	$ 7 264 500

Project background

The budgetary allocation of Panama in the health and education sectors for the year 1991 was (US)$ 25.2 million. However, low commitment and implementation rates have been such that at year end only 35 percent of available resources would have been utilized. In addition, the situation is aggravated by the USAID (the funding source) stipulation that the funds, if not allocated and expended by the end of the year, will be lost.

Furthermore, as no budget allocations were provided during the past four years for maintenance and repairs of the physical installations of public schools and health centers including hospitals, a severe and accelerated deterioration process has taken place in these facilities which are mainly in deprived areas located in highly humid climate.

The Government of Panama has sought urgent UNDP assistance to overcome this critical situation and expedite the co-ordination and implementation of public investments in these social sectors.

In response to this emergency and prior to the present project, UNDP immediately approved a project (PAN/91/007) for a total of (US)$ 654,750 covering the requisite technical assistance. The latter, consisting of international and national sectorial expertise in Health and Education, is provided for building national capacities both in the area of health and education planning as well as specifically in the establishment and

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implementation of procurement and contractual modalities urgently required within the context of what the Panamanian Government describes as the Emergency Investment Programme in the social sectors. This current project (PAN/91/008) is a complement to the already approved and above-mentioned project (PAN/91/007).

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to contribute to the improvement of the education and health services of the country.

The immediate objective of the project is to enhance the capacity of delivery of technical goods and services in the education and health sectors, primarily by a process of "learning by doing". More specifically, under the aegis of (PAN/91/007) Institutional Strengthening of Health and Education Ministries, a new mechanism will be established for the management of the investment programme and for its implementation.

This project itself, in the short term, will result in the rehabilitation of the physical infrastructure of 65 educational institutions and 35 health centers and hospitals predominantly in the areas of critical poverty. In the longer term, the experience acquired in the course of the current project will be expanded to cover other sectors and to eventually result in the creation of a more streamlined mechanism, possibly a body/unit, for the management and execution of the investment programs, especially in the context of basic infrastructure needs in Panama.

Inputs

UNDP will provide through the Government 95 subcontracts to co-ordinate its investment programme and to prepare, process and execute these for the improvement/rehabilitation of schools, health centers and hospitals.

Financial data

	$
Subcontract	6 681 500
Equipment	237 000
Miscellaneous	346 500
Total	7 264 500

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF OMAN

IPF:(1987-91) $1 890 000

(OMA/88/006) - Date Palm Improvement (Supplementary Assistance)

Date of approval:	1 July 1990
Expected duration:	32 months
Proposed executing agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$379 900 Source of funds: IPF
Previous UNDP budget:	$207 200
Total UNDP budget:	$587 100 (cost sharing)

Project background

Dates are one of the main traditional agricultural crops grown in the Sultanate of Oman and considered the main source of diet and income in rural areas. However, date palm production in Oman faces many constraints, the most serious of which is low productivity with an average yield of not more than 20 kilograms per tree. While there are no official figures on the annual production of dates, the total annual production is estimated to range from 75,000 to 100,000 tons, of which 51,000 tons are utilized for local consumption and 4,000 tons exported, with the remaining traded by private middlemen and farmers.

The expansion of the oil industry has caused a degradation of the date palm plantations in general. The oil industry created tremendous employment opportunities and improvements in living standards which inevitably led to heavy migration flows to urban areas. This resulted in acute shortages of skilled labour and the rapid deterioration of date palm orchards. Despite the substantial investments made so far, agriculture contributes only 12 percent of the GDP; and consequently, Oman relies heavily on imports to satisfy its food requirements.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) intensify date palm production; (b) improve existing methods for better management of pests and disease control; (c) develop the utilization capacity of the two date packing plants; and (d) upgrade and develop technical staff capabilities in date palm improvement programmes through appropriate training.

Inputs

UNDP will provide one date processing/industrial team leader (32 work-months), one date palm production expert (12 work-months), one date protection expert (12 work-months); administrative support personnel; two UN Volunteers (food technology and horticulture date palm for 12 work-months each); one fellowship for 12 months to obtain Masters degree in food technology with emphasis on date processing and industrialization, one two work-months study tour in date palm horticulture practices, one two work-months training in packaging, processing and industrialization of dates, in-country training and on-the-job training; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	322 300
Training	47 600
Miscellaneous	10 000
Total	379 900

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APPROVAL OF UNCDF ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF HAITI

IPF: (1987-91) $37 200 000
(HAI/91/C02) - Construction of a Micro-hydroelectric Plant at Saut-d'Eau

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	24 July 1991
Expected duration:	20 months
Proposed executing agency:	Electricity of Haiti (EHD) (Ministry of Public Works, Transport & Communication
Proposed UNCDF contribution:	$894 000
Source of funds:	UNCDF general resources
Total UNDP budget:	$894 000

Project background

The energy situation of Haiti is critical with resources being rapidly depleted. The consumption of fuel wood largely exceeds the capacity of regeneration of natural or replanted forests leading to serious environment degradation.

Although the production of electricity has increased by an average rate of 19 percent annually between 1970 and 1990 after the creation of the National Electricity Company (EDH), an autonomously managed Utility Company, the electricity per capita consumption of Haiti was only 90 kwh in 1990 compared to the world average of 1862 kwh. Moreover, the Port-au-Prince area is consuming 87 percent of the electricity produced in the country.

The thermic (fuel) plants contribute to 132 MW of a total electricity production of 190 MW, thus placing a very heavy burden on the Government limited foreign currency resources. Fuel represents the highest single item on the Government's budget and the country's largest import. Hydropower plants contribute to only 58 MW of total electricity generated in the country. The decreasing production of both thermic and hydro-power plants are due to aging diesel generators and silting up of hydro-power plants intakes due to erosion results in frequent power shortages in the capital.

The Government has decided to pursue a study undertaken by the Canadian Government to equip all potential sites with hydro-power plants and to provide 24 hours electric supply to all cities presently benefiting from part-time electricity through diesel generators.

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It is within this context that the site of Saut d'Eau (waterfall) at Villa Bonheur was identified for the installation of a micro-hydro power plant.

Description of project

The project will consist of the construction of a micro-hydroelectric plant with an installed capacity of 100 kw, located at 1.5 km.West of the town of Saut-d'Eau. The St. Phard spring water will feed the plant at an all-year-round constant flow of approximately 300 1/s. The project will be composed of an intake, a pennstock, a small powerhouse to receive the electro-mechanical equipment, and a tailrace channel. The electric current will be transformed to a 23 KV voltage and transported through a 1.5 km.long electric line to the town of Saut-d'Eau, where the distribution network already exists.

Inputs

UNCDF will provide subcontracts for detailed design and works supervision; imported materials for civil works; imported electro-mechanical equipment; subcontracting enterprises for all civil works; one vehicle and its operating costs; and missions.

The Government will provide salaries, offices and expenses of the national staff composing the project unit; and installation of the elctro-mechanical equipment.

Financial data

	$
Missions	80 000
Subcontracts detailed design & supervision & civil works	361 000
Imported material for civil works & imported electro-mechanical equipment	234 000
Transport & Insurance	30 000
Transportation Equipment	20 000
Operation and Maintenance	20 000
Contingencies and Cost escalation	100 000
Support Costs	49 000
Total	894 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF BANGLADESH

IPF: (1987-91) $135 668 000
(BGD/90/C01) - Grameen Deep Tubewells

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	24 July 1991
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executive agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Grameen Agricultural Foundation (Ministry of Finance)
Proposed UNCDF contribution:	$6 507 000 Source of funds: General Resources
Trust Fund Financing:	$7 336 000 Source of funds: Dutch Government

Project background

Though Bangladesh is endowed with abundant groundwater resources and quite fertile land, food grains still comprise nearly 1/4 of the country's total imports. Given the country's high population density and severe land pressures, the Government and donor community have invested heavily in irrigated agriculture in order to create an additional winter cropping season (and hence a potential breakthrough in national food production). Since the 1960s deep tubwells (DTWs) have been one of the principal technologies chosen for irrigation development; and approximately 28,000 deep tubewell units have been installed throughout the country.

However, most of these wells are operating at typically half their capacity; and many have fallen into disrepair. One of the most important constraints to their efficient utilization has been that the typical command area of one DTW involves landowners (of varying sizes) and share croppers or lease-in farmers (30 percent). This alone poses considerable organizational and co-ordination problems for the irrigating group, given the inherent conflicts between farmers over water rights, and the inequities in land ownership and power in rural Bangladesh.

These problems have been exacerbated by the Government's policy of distributing the DTWs at a fraction of their cost and a national banking system that rarely covers loans. As a result, little attention has been paid to financial or managerial sustainability of the DTWs, and the majority of wells have come under the control of the most powerful farmers who have tended to irrigate only their own property.

Recently however, the Government has moved to privatize the irrigation sector and has begun selling off most of its DTW assets. Grameen Bank, along with other development-oriented organizations such as BRAC and Proshika, have recently assumed ownership and management of a number of DTWs already installed in northwest Bangladesh under previous donor financing. Since 1989 Grameen Bank has been operating close to 650 such wells.

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Grameen Bank has established a separate entity - the Grameen Agricultural Foundation (GAF), to take over a total of 1,150 DTWs in the Rnagpur Dinajpur area, for which they have requested UNCDF assistance. GAF will run the DTWs as financially self-sustaining enterprises, incorporating the principles of cost recovery, efficiency, decentralization and equitable access that have characterized Grameen's successful rural banking operations.

Description of project

The proposed project will provide resources to support GAF's DTW activities in the Rangpur/Dinajpur area, allowing an expansion from the present level of approximately 650 DTWs to a total of 1,150 DTWs by project end (5 years). The immediate objectives are to: (a) establish an efficient, commercially viable entity; (b) manage DTW assets; and (c) provide water and agricultural inputs to local farmers in return for a crop share.

Approximately 90,000 farmers will receive water, seeds and fertilizers from GAF for which they will pay a share of their crops (25 to 40) percent. This will allow the given DTW enterprise to become financially viable over time. Through regular access to irrigation and agricultural inputs (including HYV seeds and fertilizers) and the adoption of improved water management and cropping practices, it is projected that the net incomes per acre of participating farmers will double by project year six. The employment impact from increased agricultural production is estimated to be 3 million workdays annually, two-thirds of which would be hired (landless) labor. Because the initial investment costs of the 1,159 DTWs have already been incurred, an economic internal rate of return (EIRR) of 54 percent is projected. The financial break-even point for the project is year 4.

Once the DTWs prove profitable, landless groups in the project area will be provided the opportunity to own and operate individual or groups of the most viable DTW assets in joint venture partnership with GAF.

The project has multiple long-term goals which will include: (1) increasing Bangladesh's agricultural production by maximizing the productive potential of sunk DTW investments; (2) increasing rural incomes and agriculture-related employment; (3) development through GAF of an improved DTW management model, based on principles of cost recovery and a more efficient and equitable use of irrigation assets.

Inputs

UNCDF (in joint-funding arrangements with the Dutch Government) will provide funds for the working capital, management infrastructure and technical support needed for Grameen Agricultural Foundation to operate the existing stock of 650 DTWs and takeover an additional 500 wells over the next five years. The Government of Bangladesh will contribute (US) $7,000 000 from USPL480 counterpart funds.

Financial data

	UNCDF $	Dutch Trust Fund $
Missions	106 000	120 000
Subcontracts	2 031 000	2 289 000
Equipment	998 000	1 125 000
Miscellaneous	2 726 000	3 074 000
Contingencies	470 000	530 000
UNCDF Support Cost	176 000	198 000
Total	6 507 000	7 336 000

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APPROVAL OF UNCDF ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF SENEGAL

(SEN/87/C03) - Construction/Rehabilitation of Roads in Tambacounda

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	24 July 1991
Expected duration:	Two years
Proposed co-operating agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Equipment, Transport and the Sea
Proposed UNCDF contribution:	$5 105 500
Source of funds:	General Resources

Project background

Since 1982, UNDP (including UNCDF) has provided assistance for a range of productive activities for over 500 women associations throughout the country. This assistance constitutes a large segment of the overall UNCDF financial commitment to Senegal. However, the impact of this assistance in the Tambacounda region, South East Senegal where there are 71 women associations, has been significantly compromised by its relative isolation and the poor condition of road links within the region and between the region and the rest of the country.

The main agricultural activities of the Tambacounda region are cereal cultivation, i.e. millet (39,000 hectares), sorghum (30,000 hectares) and maize (19,000 hectares), groundnuts (72,000 hectares) and cotton (8,000 hectares). However, the poor condition of the road network has increased the incidence of transport costs, thus depressing crop prices to local farmers, and raising the prices of consumer goods brought in from the outside. This has the effect of discouraging local production and trade. Accordingly, the December 1987 UNCDF Project, Planning and Identification Mission opted to invest a part of its future resources to improve the road infrastructure of the Tambacounda region to overcome this constraint. Subsequently, the Government of Senegal, in co-operation with the main international financing institutions, prepared and adopted in 1990, a five-year Transport Structural Adjustment Plan worth $600 million. This plan, inter-alia, aims to rehabilitate and maintain existing roads, construct a limited number of strategic new roads to integrate isolated regions, and promote participation of the private sector in road construction and maintenance.

Description of Project

The proposed project is a component of this programme and will also contribute to the Government's implementation of the New Agricultural Policy whose main objectives are to attain food self-sufficiency and increase export of cash crops.

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The project will consist of building/rehabilitating four dirt roads totalling 143 kilometers in the Tambacounda region, which is considered to have a high potential for agriculture. Over 100 villages with a total population of 27,000 will be linked to established regional transport routes. The roads to be built/rehabilitated will be divided into two sections of 81 km. and 62 km. each. Construction works will be effected under one or two sub-contract(s) following international competitive bidding.

The roads, four meters wide, with drainage systems, will be unpaved. Existing alignments will be followed as far as possible while taking into account soil erosion and deforestation risks. To facilitate subsequent maintenance, rain protection barriers will be built by the contractor(s) who will also be requested to stockpile laterite and rubble stones on the road sides. SODEFITEX, the regional agricultural development agency, is currently responsible for the upkeep of over 300 km. of roads in the region and will be responsible for the future maintenance of these roads.

SODEFITEX will also provide extension and marketing services to local farmers to allow full advantage to be taken of this development potential created.

Inputs

UNCDF will cover the cost of the construction/rehabilitation works to be undertaken; and the technical studies and supervision of the construction works to be carried out by a private engineering firm.

The Government will provide counterpart staff, funds for the operation of its vehicles, and office space for the engineering firm.

Financial data

	$
Missions	75 000
Subcontracts	4 460 200
Contingencies	210 000
Support Costs and Agency Costs	360 300
Total	5 105 500

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

IPF:(1987-91) $19 700 000

(DRK/91/506) - Management Development Programme

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	24 July 1991
Expected duration:	Two years and six months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	General Bureau for Co-operation with International Organizations (GBCIO)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$2 201 000
	Source of funds: IPF $1 101 000
	Source of funds: SPR/MDP $1 100 000
Total UNDP budget:	$2 201 000

Project background

The above-mentioned programme falls under the theme of "Strengthening Economic Co-operation" of the Second Country Programme for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through improved efficiency and quality of industrial production and increased export earnings. The Government's strategy is to strengthen its economy through enhanced policies aimed at improving the productivity and efficiency of its major industries and expanding its international economic co-operation through investment promotion and export development. Serious constraints, however, affect the implementation of this strategy. The major industries particularly, the engineering, machinery building and textile industries suffer from lack of infusion of modern management technology. Key management concerns such as optimal utilisation of installed capacities, investments, manpower, raw material consumption power/energy utilisation storage and distribution of goods, are not being adequately addressed due to lack of availability and know-how of modern management methods. As a result, considerable losses are incurred in raw materials usage, energy consumption and utilisation of labour.

Needs assessment studies undertaken with the assistance of CTC, UNIDO and other Agencies, estimate that a minimum of 20 per cent reduction in production costs could be achieved through introduction of and training in modern management techniques, enabling optimal use of installed production capacity, labour and materials. International trade diversification of external economic relations through state trade with foreign countries

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as well as foreign trade by local authorities has been affected both by recent changes in the global economic environment as well as by events in Eastern Europe. Because of its past inward looking trade policies, the Government is not as well equipped as other developing countries to meet these challenges. Constraints such as lack of skills in marketing, credit, transport and insurance inhibit change at the macro level; and problems of pricing policy, quality control and marketing affect changes at the enterprise level. Insufficient skills, information and management know-how to identify suitable projects, lack of information about investment opportunities, the absence of an overall promotional strategy, and weaknesses in the legislative framework further compound the problem. Strengthening of national capacity to provide state officials and managers with knowledge and skills to deal with the above constraints will increase the country's competitiveness in trade and investment, increase its foreign exchange earnings and contribute to overall improvement in the living conditions of the people. To establish management development in the public sector, the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The programme has three components whose objectives are to: (a) strengthen the institutional capacity of the University of National Economy to provide state officials with knowledge and skills in international trade, banking, insurance and, marketing; (b) facilitate and promote business contacts (in particular joint ventures) through improvement of the legal/regulatory framework, training in contract negotiations with potential investors, screening and appraisal of investment projects, financial analysis and in the development of selected products for exports; and (c) introduce modern management systems and establish five Management Analysis Groups as a pilot exercise in three strategic organizations dealing with management i.e. the Pyongyang Informatics Centre (PIC), the General Bureau for Co-operation with International Organizations (GBCIO), the University of National Economy (UNE) and three key industrial concerns (the Taean Heavy Machine Complex, the Pyongyang Textile Factory, and the Anju Coal Mine). The Government focal point for Components I and II will be the UNE and for Component III, the PIC.

Inputs

UNDP/MDP will provide (Component I) six man-months of a team leader, eight short-term consultancies in international trade, finance/banking, insurance, curriculum development, materials production; three short-term fellowships; one study tour; technical equipment; and miscellaneous costs; (Component II) 10.6 man/months of a team leader, 31 man/months of consultancies in economic/financial analysis, and law, sectoral and feasibility studies; two study tours; technical equipment; and miscellaneous costs; (Component III) eight man/months of a team leader, 12.5 man/months of short-term consultancies in modern management science, operative research and decision optimization, decision support system, transport and distribution, production scheduling and control; five external fellowships; two study tours; computer aided management equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	847 000
Training	765 000
Equipment	561 000
Miscellaneous	28 000
Total	2 201 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
PAKISTAN

IPF: (1987-91) $85 200 000

UNV Umbrella Programme: Multisectoral Support to the Ministry of Local Government (PAK/90/021) and Rural Development and the Ministry of Women Development (PAK/90/022)

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	24 July 1991
Expected duration:	Four years
Proposed executing agency:	United Nations Volunteers (UNV)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, and Ministry of Women Development
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$3 218 200 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$3 218 200

Project background

In Pakistan, the majority of the people, about 72 per cent of the total population of 110 million live in rural areas where their quality of life has consistently lagged behind that of their counterparts in the cities. Furthermore, the availability of basic infrastructure and services varies from province to province. A significant disparity also exists between the status of men and women, with women having less access to education, health services and occupational opportunities. Despite the Government's continuous initiatives to improve the quality of life for people in both urban and rural areas and to integrate them into the mainstream of Pakistan's development activity, its efforts have not been able to bring about any significant changes to date. Moreover, there is an increasing awareness that development programmes can only yield positive and sustainable results through the integration of community participation and the strengthening of people's capacity to be responsible for their own development.

As a result of the success of participatory approaches utilized in ongoing programmes such as the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme and the Orangi Project, and in view of UNDP's keen interest and present focus on human development and poverty alleviation, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and

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the Ministry of Women Development approached UNDP to provide technical assistance for preparing and implementing projects with a participatory/community based approach. UNDP responded by fielding two missions which reviewed the prevailing situation and the Government's plans and strategy, including identification of the key bottlenecks and considerations that would provide greater outreach to the communities themselves, and in collaboration with the concerned Ministries, prepared a programme of assistance with the main focus on: (1) better managed and more efficient community organizations; (2) increased number of trained community workers and facilitators in the Government and in the communities; (3) a number of micro development projects identified; (4) enhanced capacity of federal and provincial technical line departments, provincial level NGOs and community organizations to utilize the participatory approach; and (5) increased co-operation between the Government, related line agencies and the communities in the planning, identification and implementation of similar projects.

Description of project

The long-term objective of the programme is to improve the quality of life for low-income families, especially women in rural and urban slums in the target areas by assisting them in forming community organizations, identifying their needs, and providing them with training in basic technical skills and resources for the implementation of small-scale development projects. To achieve this, two individual projects (programme elements) have been formulated. Initial efforts to organize community organizations will be limited to two provinces (Balochistan and the Punjab) and later extended to the other provinces. Three community groups will be established in Balochistan and 5 in the Punjab at the Union Council level. This activity will be carried out in close collaboration with local NGOs (TIBM in Balochistan and PASBAN in Punjab) and personnel in the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development at the Union Council and District levels. On the basis of the results of the initial activities in the two provinces, an integrated and comprehensive plan to amplify the extent of the Programme's impact nationally will be formulated.

Inputs

UNDP will provide the services of 33 UN volunteers, including two UNV project managers, provincial co-ordinators/management specialists and specialists in rural water supply, health extension, fisheries, social forestry, agricultural extension, cottage industry, etc.; 20 national professionals; five subcontracts for specific sector or area studies or surveys; group training and workshops; office and training equipment; vehicles; a revolving fund; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	2 387 400
Subcontract	25 000
Training	123 900
Equipment	269 200
Miscellaneous	162 700
Revolving Fund	250 000
Total	3 218 200

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